NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1877.

Vol... X X X VII No. 11,286.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

THE SULTAN UNDER COERCION.

A WAR MINISTRY TO BE FORMED IN GREECE. In Armenia, Mukhtar Pasha bolds his ground in the Soghanlu Mountains, but his intention to retire to Erzerum is not denied. The Turks reiterate that they have recaptured Ardaban. The Russians deny that such is the case.-Russia intimates that she will not clash with British interests during the current war. Servia is understood to be seeking independence, but will not formally declare war against Turkey. The Caucasian revolt is said to be more serious than the Russians represent. The Palace elique continue dominant at Constantinople, and have induced the Sultan to allow a Hungarian legion to be formed.

AFFAIRS AT CONSTANTINOPLE. THE PALACE CLIQUE STILL DOMINANT-THE CON-

SPIRACY A HOAX.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 30, 1877. A special dispatch from Vienna to The Times says: "The Palace clique at Constantinople seems to have renounced all idea of yielding. The formation of position in the Palace. This measure will probably prevent the Sultan's going to the army.

All rumers of Ministerial changes have ceased, The first step of the Council of War has been to obtain authorization from the Sultan for the formation given despite the representations of Count Zichy, the Austrian Embassador, and the urgent dissuasion

VIENNA, Wednesday, May 30, 1877. The Political Correspondence's special telegram from Constantinople says: "The Porte, in order to justify numerous arrests, has informed the diplomatic representatives here that a conspiracy for the over-throw of the dynasty was discovered. This is un-The Porte's only object is the removal of the partisans of Midhat Pasha, who are openly agitating

THE CAMPAIGN IN ARMENIA. THE TURKISH HEADQUARTERS STILL IN THE SOGHANLU MOUNTAINS-SKIRMISHING AT TOP-

LONDON, Wednesday, May 30, 1877. Reuter's dispatch from Erzerum on Tuesday describes the positions of the opposing armies as folws: The Russian right wing is at Nessapeneck, and the advanced guard thereof has reached Kalidagh. Cavalry patrols belonging to the Russian center have advanced as far as Vezinvaisan. The left wing is now only 6,000 strong, and the main body thereof is at Utchkilissa. The advance guard has had skirmishes with the Turks at Toprak-Kaleh,

A column is also stationed at Ardiche. The main body of the Turkish left wing is at Oiti, with a detachment near Ardaban. The Turkish center and headquarters have not been moved from the Soghanlu Mountains. The advance guard of the right wing is at Toprak-Kale. The main body thereof is echeloned from Garphane via Gullentap to Delebaba. Constantinopile, Wednesday, May 30-Evening.

It is officially announced that the Turks have just retaken Ardaban. THE BUSSIAN DENIAL.

St. Petersburgs, Wednesday, May 30, 1877. The report of the recapture of Ardaban is false.

SERVIA SEEKING INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 30, 1877. The Daily Nors in its war summary says: "The most moderate view taken of the Servian prepara tions is that they are intended to support a declaration of independence to be issued as soon as the Russians cross the Danube. In that case the Servians, without declaring war or making any forward movement, would practically cover the right of the Russo-Roumanian army."

THE CAUCASSIAN REVOLT. Manchister, Wednesday, May 30, 1877.

A special dispatch from Vienna to The Guardian says: "Messages from St. Petersburg denying that the Caucassian insurrection has any influence on the campaign should not be accepted as representing the real situation. When the Circussian Chief Scharryl, in their diabolical passions 1854, with 16,000 followers descended into the Koor Thus have I given br rid and all their positions, and retire to Tiffis They also abandoned their expedition to Afghanistan. The pr rebellion at least blocks their sole communication between Wiadikaukus and Tidis."

TURKEY SEEKING FINANCIAL AID.

Cosstantinople, Wednesday, May 30, 1877.

Mr. Foster, manager of the Ottoman Bank, will leave here to-day for London for the purpose of co operating with Zudhy Effendi to bring about an arrange ment with the holders of the Turkish loans of 1854 and

These loans are secured upon the Egyptian tribute.

GERMANY FAVORING PEACE. LONDON, Wednesday, May 30, 1877.

The semi-official Provincial Correspondence of Berlin to-day publishes an article which, in the light of recent sence rumors from Bucharest, is significant -man policy which after the last war found expression and a flem basis in the alliante of the three Emperor have proved also in the present grave crists to be a guarantee for pacific mediation reaching far beyond break of the Russo-Turkish war, the prospects of the preservation of peace in Europe Lave within the last few weeks rather increased than diminished, German policy has an honorable share in this."

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

Day serks, Wednesday, May 30, 1877. Le Nord publishes a St. Petersburg letter upon Count Schewaloff's visit to St. Petersburg, which says: " Russia's reply to Sir. Cross's deflattion of British interests will be of a nature to fully reassure the British Cabinet that Russia is not only unner no necessity to attack British interests, but on the contrary, is interested in meeting the views of the British Government in order to secure more promptly the desired result, which is simply to obtain the amelioration of the condition of the Christian subjects of Turkey, by, broader and more effectual guarantees than were provided by previous diplomatic programmes."

A VOICE FROM ERZERUM.

AN APPEAL FROM A CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY TO THE AMERICAN PROPLE IN BEHALF OF CHRISTIANS IN

ARRESTA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Siz: The civilized world has stood aghast, as well it might, over the nendish atrocities so recently per-Petrated in Bulgaria. Now that the death wail has gone up from thousands of homes in that part of the empire, and the terrible fact can no longer be denied, how many governments and diplomatists, how many philanthropists and Cariscians are turning hither their eyes, and how often the question suggests itself. Why all this deluge of blood?

Right glad are we that sympathy is bestowed and that the eyes of the world harger about that ill-fated spot. And yet when they see what such lawless desperadoes can do in one place. I beg them to infer what may occur in other parts as well. If in Euro-Pean Turkey, where the rate of Christians to Mehammedans is more than two to one, such an appalling affair could take place, what is it not possible to expect in Asiatic Turkey, where the ratio is more than reversed f. Not that we feel sure anything like

Ageneral massacre is to take place in these parts. trust it is not to be. With such odds against them the poor Christians have come to be very much like the oppressed Israelites under their Egyptian | taskmasters. If the command be, make brick without straw, they meekly bon and r necks to the yoke,

they do ? Can they, a mere handful, be supposed to have thoughts of rebellion, as was charged upon the

Bulgarians? By no means. And yet think you that because they are few as compared with the stronger party and dare not rebel that they are less oppressed and better sit-uated? If so, I beg you to lift your eyes a little from that point beyond the Bosphorus and let them wander on to the eastward, up through Asia Minor and so on to the Persian frontier. What do you see

As one who is conversant with many of those cities and villages, heard and seen whereof I speak, permit me to act as a sort of medium through which se downtrodden ones may appeal to you of a like faith. And can it be, they say, that the American people have no ear to our bitter complaint? Must fanaticism run riot in our streets and thousands pay the forfeit of their lives in open massacre ere we have a place in their sympathies? None in Bulgaria or any other part of the empire can have suffered mere, save in the late massacre, than have we in these parts for a course of years. If you could only look upon us, the Conneil of War is a sign that it has reasserted its | sandwiched in between the erael Turks and fiereer Koords as we are, and see how we are oppressed by the one and plundered by the other! Oh! these past few months, how they have burned themselves into | the State our memory, almost leading us to forget the fermer | plaza at Acapulco. days of oppression, and make us wholly reckless of of a Hungarian legion. The authorization was time to come. Note the army that is gathering at the frontier to measure swords with the Northern Bear. What do we beheld in the train of the moving soldiery? Truly the militia should be a source of strength and security to the people. Instead of this, however, there is nothing they dread more. They scatter sorrow and devastation wherever they go in very many cases. A few incidents from the many must suffice. A company halts at a village for a day. The poor Christians are overtaxed with so many. But such as their homes afford they produce. One man is falsely accused of not bringing forward enough food for his quota of men. He simply replies that it was not so, upon which the officer seized a endgel, knocked down his son, and continued to beat him after he was down. The poor aged father, to save the life of his son, threw himself entreatingly upon the already senscless one. They have no respect for gray hairs, however, but beat him also till the weapon is broken in pieces! In another village there is most prodigal use of food, overslaughter of animals, with beating and general

oppression of the poor villagers. You say those are soldiers en route, and allowance must be made. Well, then, let us refer to the regular Government police of the same region. They go to collect taxes in a neighboring village. As some of the poor villagers have not the money at hand to pay, they are tied to a post and most shamefully beaten, and left tied for the night. They effect their escape before morning. Upon this the police throw their children in prison and beat their wives Finally the poor husbands are forced to hire money of the Koords to pay their taxes at the enormous rate of 60 per cent.

I have spoken of the fiercer Koords. There are many things I might say of their cruelty, and yet if things remain as at present we have only seen the beginning of their depredations. I can only allude to our region. They have not only plundered property but kidnapped two or three Christian girls as well. They have even gone so far as to hold impromptu councils over a few Christians' property to see who should have it in the Spring, when, as they say, they propose to make general havor of Christians. Two barly Koords could not agree in regard to a nice horse, so had a fight over it then and there.

And so I might go on enumerating cases, for this country is full of them, and they are multiplying, O so fast, these dogs, and in such heartrending ways! Since beginning this article the news comes to hand of the darkest thing of all respecting the soldiers. Most shameful outrages have been committed in three Christian villages beyond Baibourt. A church is descerated, the bell taken down and the Mohammedan prayers called out from the belfry. The priest is treated in the worst of ways; the honor of mothers and daughters made a prey to

Thus have I given briefly the substance of a few only of the things I have seen and heard in this country. I cannot close without adding my personal appeal to what has already been said. I an aware that it is easier to point out the difficulty than to find the remedy. Russia seems ready to enter in and possess the land. And yet could we hope for more from her in religious toleration? I fear not, if she were left alone to her own ways. But so disheartened are some of these poor Christians that they say Russia or anything rather than the present

Let me then, for the sake of these poor down trodden ones that are classed with us in name and faith; for the sake of humanity, to say nothing of name or religion; for the sake of woman, whose hitherto darksome night is now being merged in the most loathsome pool of direct corruption; let me appeal not to Englishmen alone, but to Christians throughout the world, to take a bold stand, and not leave Asiatic or any part of Turkey to fatile at-Erzeram, Asia Minor, April 20, 1877.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN EARTHQUAKE,

WIDESPREAD DESTRUCTION IN PERU-A GREAT TIDAL WAVE AT CALLAG-THE TOWN OF IQUIQUE IN RUINS-OVER 600 LIVES LOST.

Panama, May 21.—The following particulars of the Idal wave on the South Pacific const have been received from the Lima correspondent of The Panama Star: Callao was visited on the morning of the 10th by a species of tidal wave, or rather a gradual upheaval o the sea, which caused serious damage and exceeding slarm. The docks and plers of the Muelle Darsem were the principal sufferers, together with some stores along the shore line, which were completely carried away by the water. Vessels made fast and lying alongside the outer wails of the dock were lifted fully eight feet by the uphenval, but, strange to say, were not dans aged. Most of the steamers riding at anchor in to bay shipped their cables, fearing a further danger and some of the larger vessels stood out loward the office. The United States storeship Ouward left he ancharage, the officer in command evidently removator ing the fate of her predecessor, the Fredomia, in the great tidal wave at Arica in 1868. A quantity of mer-chandise temporarily slowed on the docks from ships in discharge was ruined by the water; a water home torn from its meerings, struck against the iron piling of the dock bridge, and earlied away several of the On shore the greatest construction was appared many families dying for safety to the loch grounds by of the town. At 10 o'clock in the merang sir dange scenned to have joursed. The sea was somewhat arranged but resumed gradually its ordinary transcribley. Its the effect along the coast, as far as we can being, ha been severe. At Modernio, 300 fect of the rainway sense runs along the sacre was destroyed by the wave, Ho, the town and ratiway were also segamely damage. although no loss of life is reported. The stemmer Sami Rosa left arica on the evening of the Din, and reports that when a few moments under way experienced shock of an earthquine and saw a trial wave seiting in toward the show. At Arcquipa a strong sases, we but the Prefect telegraphs that no damage was inflested

The Panama Star has the following additional inter-

g nee showing the extent of the devastation; The signmer John Eider arrived at Calmo from Vaparaiso on the Edds. By her we have the meant of the estructive tidal wave reported by our correspondent a having been experienced at Calmo and pores to the moporthern boundary of Chin, out how much curne south was not known, as the communication by cause had been interrupted. The Elder reports the attends complete destruction of Autologassa, Equique, Ariell.

and thus eke out a slavish existence. What else can | little damage. The destruction of life and property was owing entirely to the frightful upheaval and ingress (the sea. A centleman who arrived by the Trujillo informs us that the flourishing town of Iquique, the principal port for nitrate shipments, is left as complete a ruin now as it was after the frightful earthquake and inundation of 1868. At Arica the sea washed over the town to the hill back of the church, and destroyed much valuable property. The wreck of the United States steamer Wateree, which was carried inland a couple of miles by the tidal wave of 1868, was again floated, and carried a mile or two further up the coast. The lower part of Antofawhich is the port of the celebrated Caracoles mining district in Bolivia, is reported completely dostroyed. The smelting and other works near the shore were all swept away. The shipping at Pabellon de Picathe guano deposits suffered severely, and some half a dozen fine vessels are reported ashore and complete wrecks. The sea in some places is stated to have risen over 60 feet. With the meager and unsatisfactory reports that have reached us it is impossible to form any fair estimate of the result of this i-rrible visitation; but, making all due allowance for exaggerated statements, we cannot but believe the destruction of life and property has been enormous. Whether the tidal-wave extended further south than Antofagasta, and with what results, ceive further particulars by way of Valparaiso and the Between 600 and 800 lives are said to have been lost. On the loth of May a tidal-wave washed the shore of Guerro, in Mexico, and rose as high as the

LOSS OF A PACIFIC MAIL STEAMER. started out with the theory that there were no va-

WRECK OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO. AN UNKNOWN ROCK STRUCK 13 MILES FROM LAND -THE DESSEL GROUNDED ON THE MEXICAN

SHORE-RESCUE OF ALL ON BOARD-EXCELLENT DISCIPLINE OF THE CREW. San Francisco, Cal., May 30.—The San Diego correspondent of the California Associated Press telegraphs as follows: "2 p. m.-The Pacific Mail steamer Costa Rica has just dropped anchor, and has on board 137 passengers of the San Francisco. Mr. Moses Sargent, brother of Senator Sargent, gives the following de-

"The City of San Francisco left Panama on May 11 at 4:30 a. m., with 137 passengers-16 cabin and 91 steerage-and 150 officers and crew. Her carco was valued at three-quarters of a million dollars, consisting of siiks, ces, etc. On Wednesday morning, May 16, the day was bright and the atmosphere clear. At 18 minutes past 9 o'clock a peculiar, indescribable tremer was felt. the ship having struck against an unknown cutting into the bull the length of 60 feet, and causing the water to rush in with fearful velocity. The ship was thew six miles south-west from Shouls and 13 miles from the shore, the eaptain having known by observation her position at 8 o'clock. The danger upon which she struck is not on any chart, out a document sworn to before the United States Const at Acapulco by one Perer, and witnessed by William Lund of the gunboat Mexico, deposes that said Perer b perfectly acquainted with the rocks extending from Point Maldonadocia in a south-west direction, and the sharp-pointer, covered with four or five fathoms of

for turtles there frequently. "The ship was at once turned toward the shore, gradually stoking. She had a full head of steam on when she grounded on the sandbank at 10:10 a.m. Fortunately three compartments were still water-light. The captain and his officers were cool and preserved discipline on board. As soon as the ship struck orders were given to get the boats ready and put life-preservers on, as the danger of sinking was most imminent. Soundings between the reef and sand-bank showed 512, 712, 20, 22 fathous, and no bottom. During the fearful interval, though the ship was evidently sinking, not a cry was beard from the passengers, and there was little conalthough among the 137 passengers 20 were small children, and many were young men never before

water, extending in a nearly straight line south-west to

distance of 12 or 14 miles from land, and that he fished

"The boats were filled and started for the shore, thir teen miles away, the passengers not being allowed to take any baggage. The boats were all overturned in the surf, and the scene was one never to be forgotten. Kind Mexican shore. Fortunately a stream of fresh water was found between the mountains, where, with the stars or a covering and roots and branches of trees for mattresses, all siept. The captain at once sent one of the boat fell in with the gamboat Mexico, Cap', Lolor commanding, and although under orders to get provisions for a besteged city, the inhabitants of which were starving, the captain at once steamed off to the relief of the shipwrecked passengers. They were all taken off sately, crowding the deek of the gamboat, and the best day they were transferred to the Pacifle Mail steamer Costa Rice.

Rica.

"Capt. Whiteberry, the commanding officers and crews
of the United States ships. Lackawanna, and. Pensacela. ing from their private warricobes. The United States they took up subscriptions to a large amount for discription among the women and children who were emissive destinate. Capt, Waddell and his officers behaved scheduldly, their conduct being brave, humane, and unselbendulty, their conduct being brave, the man of the school of the steamer. The archives of water per minute expansity were absolutely assless. The whole bottom is out of the steamer. The archives are the steamer of the steamer. The archives are the steamer of the coast. By the daily ways order way und was going at the rate of eleven thous an hour when she struck. The captain was on the unique an hour before the steamer struck and thred everything by his watch. Twenty minutes after she struck the fires were out. In that 20 minutes after she struck the fires were out. In that 20 minutes she was contain more making a dicharce of the or ten mines, and then grounded in 50 feet of water, on a sand bottom. Next morning absolute holy of the stein was seen out of water. The whole body of the stip was submerged and the mixen mast en agone. The bacagage of the passengers, furnitive, &c., were constantly floating assione them in the bag-age were loot.

"The passengers all say emphatically that the explain

parter's names, the simps money and an the baggage were lost.

"The passengers all say couphatically that the captain and officers and all that could be done. The captain decays that his officers and men should be their duty none; that they evinced perfect coolness and contage, and that directled menoric war's me could not have set all with better discipline or responded to every other with more facility. Capt. Wa doth, carser Jecone, Messa, L. B. Parrett, F. A. Scath, J. Stewart, and K. Safton go up overland, belong conveyance here and poorecants by rail from Analom. The Coste Rea remains to take on coad, and win processes and ref away from serie unto termorrow morning. It he expected she win arrive at San Francisco on Monday next."

THE COSTA RICA SIGHTED. San Francisco, Cal., May 30.-A dispatch from can biego reports a steamer, supposed to be the Costa Ries, outside standing for a pilot. She will be in the harbor in two hours.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEST.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 30.—The Appropriation but will probably be returned to the House to morrow. It is not thought that the House will agree to the ection of the Senate in striking out the hith section providing for the payment of the interest on the bunded deat. A conscrete committee will be appointed, but the result is doubtful.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

OTTAWA, Out., May 300.—The gross value of the reduces the Cambian determs for 1876 was \$11.147,500. Timesers. Onto May 30.—The consisting on the parties are of Newtonidian is reported prosperous. Of Pago in properts are better man for 20 years.

Toposco, Canada, May 30, -The Spring Meeting of the man Park Programmed to my, the last three wish and to the Theorem and a resulting race, was well by bill larger the third by Sunersele.

Manual INN, N. Y., May 30, Samuel Runsey, poiled on the ground of setting arrot, has to may se-Full Contribet May 30 - This was the second day

and the first rate, Ware the second, Mack Frank the The Court, M.y. St.,—Mrs. Lyrin Sperman of the course sentenced to the Scale Prison for life for passing ner inspect out set which escaped from prison at the ground had night. Some and served assent rour years

At Bank, N. Y. May 30.—The iron molders and properties of found-the left have reached an anticable arrangement of the results of the results. The second of the results of the results of the second of the results of t

WASHINGTON.

PRACTICAL REFORMS. PRESIDENT HAYES DETERMINED TO MAKE THE SERVICE AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSES NON-PARTISAN.

IBY TREEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, May 30 .- In spite of the incredulity in certain quarters the President will certainly attempt two things in the way of Civil Service Reform at the Custom-houses, and those officers who afford him the most aid in putting his ideas into practice will naturally be most popular with the Administration. The President will attempt to prevent efficeholders from managing the party, and the party from managing the office-holders. In other words, he will try to bring the public service down to a genuine working basis by making officials understand that they owe their most efficient service to
the Government and the people, rather than partisan
service to the men who may have appointed them

Mayoral apartments in the Town Hall this evening, and service to the men who may have appointed them or secured their appointment.

This is a branch of civil service reform that has little or nothing to do with appointments, and yet it is far more important than any reform which the officers. Any Republican President who might have been elected, even the strongest believer in the spoils and patronage system of civil service, would have number is compared with the whole number of public servants who would be retained. As President Haves cancies, his opportunities to reform the civil service as a whole by infusing new and better blood among the officials are comparatively very few. If the Administration never made mistakes in its selections. and it would be impossible to avoid them, the effect of its appointments would fait far short of reforming

The President will therefore direct his attention especially to making the present officers more industrious and efficient, and to this end will relieve all Government employés in custom-houses and post-offices from those partisan services which have heretofore been such a drain upon their time and energies. More attention will be given to this branch of civil service reform than to the establishment of ruies to govern appointments. Such rules cannot be universally applied under present circumstances. and the exceptions are almost as frequent as the observance of them. At the same time it must not be supposed that the Administration will not exercise the greatest care in making appointments, only it will not confine its civil service reform to that one branch of the subject.

SOME PRIVATE NOTES TO GEN. GRANT. A REMINISCENCE OF THE LAST ADMINISTRATION

AND ITS SPECIAL AGENTS. Washington, May 30.-The memoranda given below, prepared by the late chief of special agents of customs, W. B. Moore, and furnished to Gen. Grant, are interesting contributions to the history of the time. They show the great confidence which existed between the head of the last administration and some of its highest officials. Here is the first:

Confidential. Washington, D. C., Oct. 16, 1876.

To the President:
SHE: I inclose a list, so far as I have positive information, of those who have been conspicuously engaged in defaming you, in the cause of Mr. Bristow, yet remaining in the Department.
This information was obtained under piedges that it would not go on the official files, and names of information are given who will appear to substantiate their statements.

Gen. Sewell, Chief of Special Agents, Internal Revenue Bureau, will be glad to have Mr. Madoox in place of

Bureau, will be glad to have Mr. Madiox in place of either of the three signits named in the report, and asks that you suggest the change to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

their taformation goes.

A red line is drawn under the name of those to whom your attention is especially drawn in the report.

Thesday last, the day you left for New York, I saw Mr. Marrill by appointment at his residence, and taiked this subject about two hairs. He will not ask for Mr. Conant's resignate their remove the appointment clock unless envected to do so. He has piedged Senator Wadleigh of New-Hassis-hare that he will retain Conant. Wadleigh so stated to Collector Simmons of Boston, a month

of the loudest finstow men in the country. He it was in Commit's family, in Wasaington, and led the New-England charge in the Bristow ranks at Chemnati.

Mr. Comait has made repeated eventures to me in the last few days, through Mojor Sinnri, with infinitions of rapid advancement. Secretary Morrill asked me to cultivate Commit, and comparate with him. This I mention to show my disinterested motives, and invoice show that the Secretary cannot himself see that a man can be safalse, and yet protest his innocence with the unblushing efficiency now assumed by Commit.

I have no doubt of Mr. Morril's loyalty to you, and am far from wishing to plant a doubt in your mind, but you will have to place your percognitive before him in decline with these two men (I may "two," because he is not pictured for the others) if you expect justice toward your memory or your frands after you shall have surrandered your high office. Very truly, W. B. MOOM.

The following memorandum was addressed by

The following memorandum was addressed by Moore to President Grant at a later day, and by the latter forwarded officially to Secretary Morrill for his guidance, the severe illness of Mr. Morrill pre-

venting final action : The Secretary of the Treasury has cone inted to a change in the force of special agents, by which Col. Changering can be reappointed. It occul Policies is confirmed as Gueral Apparature of Customs, shoulder vacative will occur. Mr. Maeliox has done more valuable service under my direction, and the internal revenue people do not like to have an officer worating outside of their special line. If you would ask Gen. Rama to appoint each line, if you would ask Gen. Rama to appoint each Moshy's bookler in Maddox's blace, the Secretary will appoint the latter vice Polock. This will provide for the two gentlement you have named for appointment, and also place Maddox satisfactority.

W. B. Mooth, The Secretary of the Treasury has

SILVER AS MONEY. PRISIDENT HAVES IN FAVOR OF REMONETIZATION, BUT NOT OF SHIVER INFLATION.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, May 30 .- While President Hayes heneves that both gold and silver ought to be utilized in the metallic currency of the country after to resumption of specie payments, it does not by any means follow that he will havor the crude and disconsidered legislation which has been proposed by the silver inflationists of the West. He may be depended upon not to advise or consent to any measure the effect of which will be to impair our material honor, as tent of a proposition to pay the principal and interest of the pub lie debt in silver would. According to the latest London quotations the gold value of the "old sliver dollar" is now about 1600; cents, walle that of the green back deliar is from 9342 to 9354 cents. To make the principal and laterest of the National debt payable in silver dollars would therefore be about three per cent more unjust to boselholders them to make them payable in legui-tender notes at their present value. That the Presidentswill not favor any sach plan as this goes with Pirisan and, Penn. May 30.—In the first at contacting rara sonay, Slow on on three straightness, slower (and there is no nould that he is inclined to do so), Minorary www. N. Y., May 20,-4a the Orange of the will certainly be under such conditions as will receive Section without frequent of the self-ing without frequent. shake the public credit more severely than would the MONTHUAL, May 30, -At the Hominion Paint Oil Penaletonian heresy to which the country gave so can works to be a closely distributed by the country gave so can phase a set exploses, done resides ble dain ge to bing and feathy bearing frichie McManus.

Out. Out. May 30. The daily leading frichie McManus. neing able to sell 422 per cent bends at par the secre-tary of the Treasury would probably flui no market

SAN FRA 1 sects, Car. May 10.—The wife of Capt.
Waste Layding fore, for Excited in communication from a min a control to set reported loss of the steamer city of san Francisco.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Welhesday, May 30, 1877. The Scretary of the Treasury has given instructions to the Collector of Customs at New-York that under the circular of April 20, the 48 hours estring which goods may be on the dock before being sent to the general outer sort small begin from the time task vesser around completed her discharge of course.

It is said that some one has taken away the petitions.

numerously signed, asking for the removal of Frederick Douglass as U.S. Marshed, and hes fit below referred been. They will probably never be presented to the President, as was the original intention. The Commission to investigate the $N_{\rm eff}$ -Orleans Cartesian

ouse has been ordered. Special Treasury Ascut Barney will be chairman of the Commission, and the Cohector of the port will select two a lditional memoers. Onlo, has flied an application for the position of United

States Minister to Hayti. He is supported by most of the prominent colored men of the country.

SOLDIERS' MEMORIES GREEN.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

GEN. GRANT IN ENGLAND. THE EX-PRESIDENT HEARTILY CHRERED AT LIVER-POOL-A FRIENDLY GREETING GIVEN HIM AT MANCHESTER-SEVERAL BANQUETS TENDERED

HIM AT LONDON. London, Wednesday, May 30, 1877. Gen. Grant left Liverpool to-day. He went to the railway station in the Mayor's carriage. The building was decorated with flags, and a large crowd was assembled to cheer him. On arriving at Manchester, he received a hearty greeting from a large crowd. The party took carriages and visited public buildings and ies. He went afterward to the Town Hall, where are to arrive here to-morrow at noon by special train. On his way here from Manchester to-morrow, Gen

Grant's train will stop a few minutes at Bedford, at the special request of the Mayor and corporation, and an address will be presented to him. The ex-President and Mrs. Grant will dine with the Duke of Wellington on Friday. The Duke, in tendering the invitation, said it seemed to him to be a fit thing that Gen. Grant's first dinner in London should be at Apoly House. A subsequent invitation from Earl Beaconsfield for the same day was deferred to a date not yet fixed. A reception will be given the General at Minister Pierrepont's resi-dence on June 5. He will dine with Lord Houghton on the 7th, and will attend the Ascot races on the 12th. On the 16th he will dine at Kensington Palaes with Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne; on the 21st, Minister Pierrepont's, with the Prince of Wales, and on the 26th at Mr. Pierrepont's, with the Dake of on the 26th at Mr. Pierrepont's, with the Duke of Cantardge. Seven other invitations to diract by distinguished persons were not accepted on account of orevious engagements. Gen. Grant has promised to direct the Earl of Derby shout ten days hence, and also to be the guest of the Queen at a dinner, concert, and ball at Buckingham Palace. He will be entertained by the Lord Mayor at Guidinal some time in June. The Prince of Wales has arranged to receive Gen. Grant at Mudbocough House immediately after his arrival. Distinctured stood that the Prince will also give a dinner in his honor, but no day has been fixed yet. It is at deal also that Gen. Grant printsed the Mayor of Liverpool to return to that town, probably on the 28th of June, to agreet a banquet recommend in his hone. wn, probably on the 28th of June, to accept a banquet offered in his honor.

FRENCH REPUBLICANS ORGANIZING. THIERS THEIR LEADER-SIMON TAKES UP THE CEN.

Panis, Wednesday, May 36, 1877. The Republicans are unanimous in accepting M. Thiers as their leader. The election will take place in his name. A correspondent writes: "I am able to

tate that in the event of a Presidential vacancy M. Gambeila would support the candidature of M. Tkiers The Liberté confirms the first report, and says that M. Thiers, in consequence of an agreement with M. Gambetta, will be intrusted with the leadership of the Oppobetta, will be intrusted with the leadership of the Oppo-sition in the present crisis.

M. Jules Simon has assumed the management of the Ecto newsimper, and publishes a letter therein saying that he does not undertuke the task with the object of expiniting the fail of his Ministry, because every one knows it fell because he would not acree to the substitu-tion of an amboritative for a parliamentary Govern-ment. He bytends to defend the Republic against mon-archical coalities, parliamentary regime against Bona-paritism, and reason and religion against theoretic doe-tences. He amounts to all those who, abloring early and

le appeals to all taose who, abhoring civil and war, desire to make the Republic beloved and

Rows, Wednesday, May 30, 1877. In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Minister Melegari repeated the assurances relative to friendly re-lations with France and all the other Powers. He said men who had laid down their lives from patriotic moaly had confined herself to protecting Italian subjects neutral Powers to mutually afford naval protection to their respective subjects. In conclusion, Minister Mele-gari promised not to diverge from the principles which have hitherto governed the conduct of the Government. In the Camber of Deputies to-day, Signor Depretis, President of the Conneil and Minister of Finance, and Signer Melegari, Minister of Foreign Affors, in reply to remarks by Signor Bertani, said certain charses had been made against the Italian Consul at New-York. An in-vestigation had been made, the result of which was favor-able to the Consul.

REVOLT IN PERU.

Panama, May 21.—On May 7, some partisans of Pierola seized through conspiracy the ironelad Huascar, the finest vess-1 in the Peruvian ravy, and sailed out of the harbor of Callao to teake another attempt to overthrow the Peruvian Government. A squadron was tardily sent in pursuit of her, and prepara

FIRE AT LIMA.

PANAMA, May 21 .- A destructive conflagration occurred in the business portion of Lima on the 1st inst. The large hardware establishment of the Messis. Denegri, situated in the Calle Indios, near the Cathedral, and several adjacent buildings, were totally consumed, the loss being upward of \$500,000, of which \$125,000 were insured in local communics.

SEIZURE OF A DISTILLERY.

Collector James Freeland of Brooklyn, acting under orders from the Internal Revenue Commission ers at Washington, made one of the largest and most important distillery selzures on Tuesday last, that has ever taken place in Brooklyn. The distillery seized is a First-st, and Division-ave., and the proprietor was Os car King. Although his destillery was registered to some time past he has been manufacturing whistly evaling the tax, and remarking the laquer untravially from the warehouse. These transactions coming to the cars of Internal Revenue Commissioner at Wassangton, who at once ordered Codictor Free and to take a manuerate seture of the establishment. The Collector with his deputies proceeded on Tuesday morning to the distillery and took possession of everything found on the premiers, including the books and maps so the frim. No resistance was offered, and the distillery as naw in the formal pursuession of Codic for European and maps so the frim. No resistance was offered, and the distillery as naw in the formal pursuession of Codic for European and manual maps and the formal pursuession of Codic for European and manual maps. car King. Although his distillery was registered for and mapers of the first the distribution as a first distribution as a first distribution and the distribution of a first distribution of the distr

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY. CHICAGO, III., May 30.-The last day's secan of the Presbyterian General Assembly began with a scall attendance. The first business was the final report of the Committee on Church Polity, which decians that

NAMESON ESCAPE FROM A CALAMITY The Twenty-third Street Theater was filled asterening with a fashforeship and once to witness an thy lation masterl and unglent solver given by Mohavitation maneral and languaged server given by Apeston Ground Actions. Among the matterness were exchanged Valey, Ca. Sent of the Eighth Rightent, Co. Losson McCamell, II. O. Bosen, and Par. Hatte. Loring the professions have seen within matter trained too high toos. But from sets of large seen and in a moment, the stage was omentary of fluid s. The archeory to came a rather, which if a the archeoff of a March. On the Action a part of the archeoff of the a

NEW-YORK ATHLETTC CLUS'S SPRING GARES! The breezy grounds of the New-York Athteric Cub, almost touching the Harlem River in Mottwill be chairman of the Commission, and the Cohercis of the port will select two additional memoers.

Affect C. Anderson, be ding colored man of the dilicon.

Onlo, has flied an application for the position of United

DECORATION DAY HONORS.

THE DAY GENERALLY OBSERVED WITH EARNEST-NESS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Decoration Day services were unusually impressive in this city and in many parts of the country, and the spirit of reconciliation and peace seemed universal. At Chattanooga and other Southern cities the graves of the Union and Confederate dead were treated with equal honor. The procession and the services in the squares and cemeteries in and about New-York surpassed those of former years, but the Academy of Music meeting was not large. Among the prominent speeches of the day were those of Gen. John Cochrane, Judge Brady, and Roger A.

DECORATION DAY.

She saw the bayonets flashing in the sun,
The flass that proudly waved, the bands, the bugles
calling;
She saw the tattered banners falling
About the broken stans, as one by one
The remnants of the mighty army passed;
And at the last
Flowers for the grayare of the

Flowers for the graves of those whose fight was done. She heard the tramping of ten thousand feet As the long line curved round the crowded square; She heard the incessant hum That filled the warm and blossom-scented air,—

e shrilling fire, the roll and throb of drum,
e happy laugh, the cheer.—Oh, glerious and meet
honor thus the dead,
ho chose the better part
d for their country bled!

Who chose the better pare!

And for their country bled!

The dead! O God! she stood there in the street,
Living, yet dead in soul and mind and heart—
While far away
His grave was decked with flowers by strangers'
hands to-day.

New-Fork, May 30, 1877.

R. W. G.

SCENES AND SERVICES IN THIS CITY.

The morning was so tender, so dreamily beautiful that it rested on the city like a benediction, and fitty ushered in the anniversary. While the weather was odnatured he must have been cynical indeed who could strong about town and fail to eatch inspiration of goodwill to men beaming from many faces. New-York stopped its wheels of industry for a few hours and indulged in a holiday. Government buildings and leading commercial houses closed their doors, and in scores of almost described streets there was Sunday quiet and repose. Flags floated from the principal flagstaffs in the city, and many private dwellings on Fifth and Madisonaves, bore the national colors. Little stores, too, whose dingy appearance throughout the year had repelled the streamers of many-hated and many-shaped descriptions. Even young women used bunting largely in their attire, and stripes. At an early hour Union-square and Madi son-square contained large numbers of people waiting to see the decoration of statues and monuments. Later in The absence of the advertising wagons procession. The absence of the aivertising wagons which had been exceedingly conspicuous in the procession. sions of previous years was noted with general satisfaction. To the cemeteries went thousands of people, some with the grave, sad mien showing that the day was to them the reopening of bitter griefs and the reminder of personal bereavements, others not sorrowful but reflective, their minds evidently filled with thoughts tives, and others still whose light and careless air showed in the East. An agreement existed between the several | that they were only prompted by a desire to pass some neutral Powers to tautually afford naval protection to holiday hours in the shady recesses of the cemetery groves. In the tributes of flowers, the graves of the blue and the gray were impartially remembered, and it was a frequent comment, "We have buried the 'bloody shirt' and substituted the Stars and Stripes." Those who gave the day to pleasure found abundant opportunity to gratify their tastes in excursions of various kinds and in witnessing contests on the water and

The statues and monuments in Union and Madison

squares are always centers of interest on Decoration

Day. Washington's monument in Union-square

the land.

never more attractively trimmed than yesterday, Prespectly before, this statue has been rendered clumsy by canopies and top coverings. This time tall plants in pots were placed about the pedestal on the grass plat-The pedestai itself was not trimmed, but on its top steed when at Angusta, Me. 11th uit, I repeated to the Secretary year cuphatic statement to me four Gays earlier, at Leag Branch, respecting Mr. Comant. The Secretary telegraphed Mr. Comant showed dence and his purpose to retain aim. Mr. Comant showed the telegram to Gen. McDongall of New York.

Sensitor Waddigh has been your bitterest enemy and one of the loudest Bristow men in the country. He lives in Comant's family, in Wassington, and led the New-Eu-louder of the loudest Bristow men in the country. The statue of Abraham however, thwart his plans. Lincoln was mere claberately ornamented than any of the other monuments in the squares of New-York. The stone base on which the railing rests was covered with a lacework of evergreens, in which variegated leaves, Misteria Sprays, and spirca were twined. The outside of the iron railing was wound with exotics, and a plain band of these threaded the inside of this fence. The standard baskets inside the inclosure were filled with noice tropical plants, begonias and tvy. Plants in pots filled the ground space. In the middle of the pedestal was a band of solid green, three feet wide. White stars of carnations, dotted with pink roses, were placed in he corners of each panel. In the center of the band on each of two panels was a shield of red and white carnations straped, above which, forming the upper part, were blue immortelles detted with white roses. The other two panels had shields in the centers and the mottees, "Emancipation" and Tribute of Post 13" in white lefters made of exrnations enetreling the center piece. From the four fence posts to the top of the pedestal ran trailing vines linked with bleeding heart. Four flags rested in a band of green which encircled the pedestal's top. A fence work of green, four feet high, was raised about the statue, and from this bung flowers. A wreath of laurel crowned Lancoln's be at. Lafayette's statue was simply but beautifully arrayed in blossoms. A coil of evergreens bound the lower part of the pedestal. Bands of these were stooned about the initiale of the pedestal, and flowers were heaped at the feet of the statue. A large wreath made of snowballs and crimson reses was thrown over the shoulders, and a bouquet was placed in the extended hand. The tail shart of the Worth monument in Madison-square was gracefully dressed in such a manner as not to obscure its reliefs in irronze, and its many mortoes. Each of its panels held a design; anchors, hearts, pillars, crosses, and wreatles, were placed on its several sides. Festcons of green rese nearly to the top of the monnment. Directly over the medallion of Gen. Worth was a magnificent wreath. The pedestal was almost covered by a terrace of plants blooming in pots. The statue of Mr. Seward was only trimmed on the pedestal, which was a solid bank of flowers upon its top. Scarlet peens were embedded in green, and the choicest exotics were scattered in profusion among these. From the top to the bottom of the pedestal ennds of flowers were looped. A single star of white carnations hung in front. A harrel wrenth lay on the bank of dowers at the back of the status, as if it had fallen from the statesman's head. A small silk flag flew from the front of the pedestal, on which appeared "Tribute of Lincoln Post, G. A. R.

UNION-SQUARE EXERCISES.

The cer menics in Union-square were under the direction of Abraham Liucoin Post G. A. R. No. 13. Tao procession included the Skulmore Guards (colored), the Governor's Island U. S. Band, the Sanday-school and members of the congregation of Shiloh Church, the numbers of Post 13, and some of the veterans of the opening remarks said they were in line to-day before the image of Lincoln as foremost in the list of those martyrs who had died in detense of the country's liberties. The Rev. H. H. Garnett prayed, and Major D. L. Proudit reed a poeur.

Gen. John Cochrane's orntlen was as follows: COMEADES: We come again with prayer and anthem to by pious offerings on common alters. Not as we same a brief year since come we to day. In the interval has been signalized the mightiest among human events the birth of constitutional liberty. It is an American growth. It slowly developed under hostile systems of revenue, arbitrarily imposed and oppressively executed. it was beither inspired by the theories nor measured by the abstractions of the antique. It sprung up under the tion-the child, it is true, of much tributation, but ...